

Ex 7.1

MINUTES OF THE
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
May 21, 1981

The Senate Committee on Legislative Affairs was called to order by Chairman Eugene V. Echols, at 2:15 p.m., Thursday, May 21, 1981, in Room 243 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Eugene V. Echols, Chairman
Senator James I. Gibson
Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson
Senator Jean E. Ford
Senator Sue Wagner

COMMITTEE MEMBER ABSENT:

Senator Melvin D. Close (arrived later)

GUEST LEGISLATORS:

Senator James N. Kosinski

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Betty Nader, Committee Secretary
John R. Crossley, Legislative Auditor

The chairman announced that several members of the committee would be leaving for the Capitol building at 3 p.m.

Senator Kosinski was present to speak on three bills of which he is the sponsor.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 38-Amending Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly by adding rule which establishes Joint Standing Committee on Elderly.
Senator Kosinski suggested that in view of the difficulty experienced by such large groups of those in the elderly bracket

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coming for testimony on bills of importance to them it might be well to create a Joint Standing Committee on Elderly to make it unnecessary for so many of them to come. After studying the problem and finding only one other state with a similar structure where the different committees did not wish to give up their jurisdiction, he felt it might have created as many problems as it had solved. Therefore, he asked to withdraw the proposal.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12--providing for continuation of interim study of gaming.

Senator Kosinsky had recommended a permanent oversight committee be established for the gaming industry, which he said is a very important one, but clearly one with problems. He stated he felt a permanent committee containing members of both the Judiciary and Finance Committees, who are very positive of the gaming regulatory agencies and the Legislature with educational perspective could have a positive impact on gaming control.

The interim subcommittee was not willing to sponsor a statute containing a permanent oversight committee, but they had agreed to recommend a subcommittee for the next interim period to oversee the implementation of the recommendations made for the past interim period. One member of the Judiciary Committee refused to have the committee introduction, resulting in Senators Close and Kosinski sponsoring the bill. Senator Close was not convinced it was a good idea. Senator Kosinski maintained the oversight committee had a lot of merit because of the many problems in gaming regulatory apparatus, but realized the measure was probably not a viable one at this time.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 647--Limiting distribution of free copies of and providing adjustable charges for legislative publications.

Senator Kosinski presented John Crossley, Legislative Auditor, who had been asked to analyze the present procedures for printing bills and bill books and providing those bills and books to those included in legislators' sponsor lists or to those who pay for bills throughout the session. Mr. Crossley had prepared information. (Exhibit C).

Mr. Crossley went over the information contained in the Exhibit answering questions from the committee members. He stated a savings could be realized by eliminating some of the bills provided to persons at the request of legislators and costing something like \$175,000 during a session and to also provide bills to folks who wanted to pay for them at our cost for

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production of the bills and bill books. He stated at the last Legislative session they paid the printing plant \$625,451 for printing, and had determined that they spent \$54,744 for in-house costs relating exclusively to the mailing of the histories, journals, and bills. The cost of units mailed represented over 50% of the total cost, which was \$680,195. He also reviewed the statistical information on the printing of bills, histories and journals and the development of some of the cost figures. On the information representing the 1981 session the figures on the histories and journals must be doubled as they mail two.

Senator Close arrived at 2:32 p.m. and Senators Close and Wagner left the meeting at 3:40 p.m.

In the final pages of the report they presented the costs where they charge someone for complete bill service, including all bills, reprints, histories, indexes and journals, and for material only they are currently charging them \$130, where he calculated it should be \$255. He said the Post Office gives them a break on mailing and for third class mailing and handling it costs \$60 and \$60 when they mail out the complete service. He said for someone who wants to pay for the complete set they are charging \$190 and they should be charging them \$315.

Senator Kosinski pointed out that the bill does two things: 1) It provides that the Counsel Bureau would charge the actual cost for the bills. 2) It makes a substantial policy change and provides each legislator is entitled to one set of bill books rather than the 20 the Senator presently gets and 10 the Assemblyman presently receives. (He stated this does not prevent a legislator from walking into the bill room and picking up additional bills.)

Senator Gibson asked whether the savings would be directly in proportion to the number. Senator Kosinski did not believe this would be the case because people will not be putting their names on lists. He stated he talks a lot of people out of them. Senator Gibson pointed out some persons are receiving more than their 20 copies. It states three senators requested between 21 and 25; and one between 26 and 30; and one between 31 and 35. He asked how that happens; to which Mr. Crossley replied he could not answer that question.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64--Directing legislative commission to study procedures used by department of taxation in central assessment of property.

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Senator Kosinski stated he believed this to be an extremely important study. He said they are looking at the process of the statutes and regulations involved in the setting of taxation for the net proceeds in mines and looking at the problem of assessing the utility companies by line mileage, and assessing railroads and air lines throughout the state. He suggested the study would be very helpful to the next session of the Legislature. He also felt legislators should serve on the committee since there are a lot of issues they have to be able to work with and have been unable to do so due to lack of communication. Senator Gibson asked if the oversight committee might help with this since they will be the experts on taxation. Senator Kosinski stated that the oversight committee would be busy but they will be taxation members.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18--Memorializes Congress to establish a national cemetery in Southern Nevada.

Assemblyman Robert Robinson said he had become interested in this bill when one of the veterans' associations had a resolution as one of their legislative goals. He stated the resolution was supported by the American Military Retired Association and he offered a copy of their letter (Exhibit D). The American Legion had endorsed the resolution, and the Nevada Department of Disabled Veterans, with 2,017 members, had endorsed it, and Bill Gearin, Deputy Commissioner of Commission for Veterans Affairs for the State of Nevada had endorsed this bill. He stated the problem in Southern Nevada as being that any veteran or his spouse may be buried in the national cemetery upon their request, and there are considerable number of them in Southern Nevada.

The nearest national cemetery to Southern Nevada is Riverside, California, almost 200 miles away. He said the cost of transporting the remains and the spouses to the cemetery is considerable. He believed the cost of that transportation would offset any expenses that would be incurred in having a cemetery in Southern Nevada. There are 250,000 persons in the southern portion of the State with proportionate number of veterans among them. He felt it would be advantageous to the Federal government to establish the cemetery there. He suggested there are a number of places in Clark County which meet the criteria for the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., presenting a copy for the committee's inspection. (Exhibit E) He suggested that Lake Mead Base would meet the criteria, and it is now inactive as a military base, with a chapel, water, sewage disposal, roads, ancillary buildings to be used for the necessary purposes for holding funerals and a residential area for caretakers or administrators. He noted the national cemetery has a superintendent who needs a place to live and to store supplies.

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He mentioned that the Assembly Committee had amended the original resolution to include northern Nevada, if feasible. He understood there are sections of land available through the Bureau of Land Management for purposes of cemeteries, but preferred his idea of the Lake Mead base because he felt it a feasible thing because in a period of austerity Washington might not look kindly on establishing any new projects. He asked to relinquish the floor to Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Warren Fowler represented the Department of Nevada American Legion, as the ones who suggested including northern Nevada because they too have an abundant number of veterans in northern Nevada. Their closest cemetery to them is actually the Golden Gate, which is currently not accepting any more bodies although negotiating with a ranch near there to expand the cemetery. They are not sure they can get it. He stated there is a veterans cemetery in Carson City and they are bringing bodies from over in northern Nevada, around Nevada and even as far as Oregon to be buried. He stated the only site that would come under consideration would be the former Stead Air Base which would be available and he imagined portions of Fallon Naval Air Station and also at Hawthorne, which are all government installations. He stated there might be another resolution asking the Bureau of Land Management to set aside land for this purpose in southern Nevada, but it seems this is a far more preferable way to go.

Assemblyman Robinson asked to add one thought, stating that he was very much interested due to the death of his older brother in World War II, who when brought from Europe was buried by his mother in Idaho Falls, where they always go on Memorial Day. He felt any mother would prefer their sons be buried in Nevada. He said the most they had was a little monument at City Hall, which has since disappeared with the new building there.

Senator Echols thanked these gentlemen for appearing before the committee. He asked the committee if they wished to entertain motions on legislation with committee members missing.

Senator Ford moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38--Joint standing committee on the elderly.

Senator Kosinski suggested that this bill be withdrawn.

Senator Gibson seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

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Senator Ford moved for adoption of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 18. (Exhibit F)

Senator Wilson seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously. (Senators Close and Wagner had left the meeting).

SENATE BILL NO. 647--Limits distribution of free copies of and provides adjustable charges for legislative publications.

After some discussion on the bill, Senator Gibson suggested the possibility of setting up a bill room in Southern Nevada to save mailing costs. No action was taken on Senate Bill No. 647, believing that no savings could be made in mailing costs.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 39--Proposed constitutional amendment to accommodate separate bills amending the same provision of law.

Senator Wilson moved for adoption of Senate Joint Resolution No. 39. (Exhibit G)

Senator Wagner seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously. (Senators Close and Wagner had returned to the meeting at 3 p.m.)

The Committee discussed the various resolutions dealing with interim studies, and all agreed they would only support those studies which were of great import. Senator Echols said he had asked Mr. Rhodes of the Research Department to do an extensive report on studies being considered and how productive had been the legislation which was coming out of such studies.

Senator Gibson felt the problem was in that those initiating bills had nothing to do with making the legislation. Senator Ford suggested a rule calling for a policy where the majority of the committee must be those who have served on the policy study.

Senator Wagner asked for agreement to direct the Legislative Commission in some form to make every attempt to appoint those persons to committees who serve on the policy committees.

Senator Wilson moved for approval of the above directive.

Senator Wagner seconded the motion to direct the Commission to develop a letter to send to the chairman of the Commission.

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The motion carried, unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12--Provides for continuation of interim study of gaming.

Senator Close stated he thought action could have been taken on gaming bills just as quickly without a study.

Senator Close moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 12.

Senator Ford seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 25 and ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 22--Directs legislative commission to study grand jury system in Nevada.

All of the committee agreed this study had merit.

Senator Close moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolutions Nos. 25 and 22.

Senator Gibson seconded the motion.

The motion carried.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 54--Directs legislative commission to study provisions of Nevada law governing access to public books and records. (Exhibit H)

Senator Wilson moved for adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 54.

Senator Ford seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64--Directs legislative commission to study procedures used by department of taxation in central assessment of property. (Exhibit I)

Senator Wilson moved for adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64.

Senator Ford seconded the motion.

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ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32--Directs legislative commission to study travel by state officers and employes at state expense.

Senator Ford moved indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 32.

Senator Close seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 33--Directs legislative commission to conduct study of Nevada Occupational Diseases Act.

Senator Close moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33.

Senator Gibson seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 684--Increases compensation of certain employees and officers of legislature.

Senator Gibson requested that Senator Close look at this bill prior to taking action on it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 42--Directs legislative commission to study problems of compensation for certain victims of criminal acts.

Senator Gibson moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 42.

Senator Close seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 48--Directs legislative commission to study the potential uses of volunteerism in non-profit organizations and of volunteer enterprise in Nevada.

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Senator Wagner moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 48.

Senator Gibson seconded the motion.

The motion carried. (Senators Echols and Ford voted No.)

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 57--Directs legislative commission to study state system of telecommunications.

Senator Ford moved for adoption of Senate Concurrent Resoluition No. 57.

Senator Wagner seconded the motion.

The motion failed, by a vote of 3 - 3.

The Chairman entertained a motion for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 57.

Senator Ford moved for indefinite postponement of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 57.

Senator Close seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 56--Directs legislative commission to conduct interim study of planning capability and future needs of Nevada prison system.

Senator Wagner asked whether this would allow others than legislators to serve on the committee. Senator Ford stated it just says to seek the assistance of, and not to appoint to the committee.

Senator Gibson left the meeting at 3:30 p.m.

Senator Ford suggested the prison committee should definitely relate to the Public Works Board money. She felt the Public Works Board should not be sent out to spend \$150,000 and not have input from people who had done studies.

Senator Wagner asked who had the site selection committee bill postponed. She pointed out that one could look at all of those things together with that same money. She suggested they take a look at the statutory criteria. Senator Ford asked how this

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could be combined so as to be meaningful, since a lot of money is oriented toward buildings. It was noted the \$150,000 was for planning. Senator Wilson stated the Public Works Board does the designing and bidding and what they have been planning should include the burden of the Department of Prisons. Senator Wilson pointed out this resolution is not directed to the Public Works Board.

Senator Ford suggested appropriating some money and directing the Department of Prisons to come back with a plan. Senator Wilson did not believe this could be done by the Department of Prisons.

Senator Echols cited the many studies on the prison system over the past four years, which he believed had hindered the management of the prison work. Senator Wilson asked that by some means a master plan be developed for prisoner incarceration programs. He said the resolution had been approved and now they must approve it as to final language and pass it. Senator Ford suggested the Governor be directed to come up with a plan for the Prison Board. She questioned a committee of legislators being able to solve this problem in the next biennium. Senator Ford then asked for alternatives to incarceration which are presently successful.

Senator Wagner suggested some of the committee members get the language together and bring it to the next meeting. Senator Wagner suggested that she, Senator Wilson and Senator Echols meet and clear up the language for the legislation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64--Directs legislative commission to study procedures used by department of taxation in central assessment of property. (Exhibit J)

Senator Wilson moved for approval of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64.

Senator Ford seconded the motion.

The motion carried, unanimously.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 65--Directs legislative commission to study desirability of allowing insurance coverage for workmen's compensation through private insurance carriers. (Exhibit K)

Senator Gibson returned to the meeting.

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Senator Wilson moved for approval of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65.

Senator Close seconded the motion.

The motion carried by a vote of 5 - 1. (Senator Echols opposed the vote.)

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:05 p.m., to be reconvened on Tuesday, May 25, 1981, at 2 p.m., in Room 243.

Respectfully submitted by:


Betty Nader, Secretary

APPROVED BY:


Senator Eugene Echols, Chairman

DATE: June 4, 1981

SENATE AGENDA

9:30 a.m.
Posted 5/20/81

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Legislative Affairs, Room 243
Day Thursday, Date May 21, 1981, Time 2:00 p.m.

Senator Kosinski

S.B. No. 647--Limits distribution of free copies of and provides adjustable charges for legislative publications. (BDR 17-1698)

S.C.R. No. 12--Provides for continuation of interim study of gaming. (BDR 429)

S.C.R. No. 38--Amends Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly by adding rule which establishes Joint Standing Committee on Elderly. (BDR 436)

Assemblyman Robinson

A.J.R. No. 18--Memorializes Congress to establish a national cemetery in Southern Nevada (BDR 683)

Following for Committee Work, Only

S.C.R. No. 25--Directs legislative commission to study grand jury system in Nevada (BDR 657)

S.C.R. No. 42--Directs legislative commission to study problems of compensation for certain victims of criminal acts. (BDR 661)

S.C.R. No. 48--Directs legislative commission to study the potential uses of volunteerism in nonprofit organizations and of volunteer enterprise in Nevada. (BDR 1133)

S.C.R. No. 54--Directs legislative commission to study provisions of Nevada law governing access to public books and records. (BDR 2030)

S.C.R. No. 56--Directs legislative commission to conduct interim study of planning capability and future needs of Nevada prison system. (BDR 1868)

S.C.R. No. 57--Directs legislative commission to study state system of telecommunications. (BDR 1690)

S.C.R. No. 63--Directs legislative commission to study franchise taxes imposed by local governments on public utilities (BDR 2103)

S.C.R. No. 64--Directs legislative commission to study procedures used by department of taxation in central assessment of property (BDR 210)

S.C.R. No. 65--Directs legislative commission to study desirability of allowing insurance coverage for workmen's compensation through private insurance carriers. (BDR 2062)

S.J.R. No. 39--Proposes constitutional amendment to accommodate separate bills amending same provision of law. (BDR C-1891)

A.C.R. No. 22--Directs legislative commission to study grand jury system in Nevada (BDR 746)

A.C.R. No. 32--Directs legislative commission to study travel by state officers and employees at state expense. (BDR 1154)

A.C.R. No. 33--Directs legislative commission to conduct study of Nevada Occupational Diseases Act. (BDR 1837)

A.B. No. 684--Increases compensation of certain employees and officers of legislature. (BDR 17-2114)

Any items referred to the Committee between now and Thursday will be added to the agenda, as received.

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON

Legislative

DATE:

5/21/81

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME

ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

John Crossley

L. CB - Aunt

865-5620

Warren T. Fowler

RPEN - American Legion

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710



ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director
(702) 885-5627

AL SHWORTH, Senator, Chairman
Arthur J. Palmer, Director, Secretary

RONALD R. MIFLICO, Assemblyman, Chairman
Ronald W. Sparks, Senate Fiscal Analyst
William A. Bible, Assembly Fiscal Analyst

FRANK W. DAYKIN, Legislative Counsel (702) 885-5627
JOHN R. CROSSLEY, Legislative Auditor (702) 885-5620
ANDREW P. GROSSI, Research Director (702) 885-5637

May 5, 1981

Senator James N. Kosinski
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Senator Kosinski:

As you requested, I have developed information on the cost of printing and mailing the Histories, Journals, and bills. The first set of schedules represent information on the 1979 Session. As you will note, we paid the Printing Plant \$625,451 for printing, and I have determined that we spent \$54,744 for in-house costs relating exclusively to the mailing of the Histories, Journals, and bills.

On page 2 is set forth the printing unit cost for the Histories, Journals and bills. On page 3 I have brought in the determination of the unit cost for labor and postage. As you will note, the cost of the units mailed represented over 50% of the total cost. That is, we spent \$680,195, and the cost of the units mailed represented \$387,629. The balance of pages 4 through 7 represents various statistical information on the printing of the bills, Histories, and Journals, and the development of some of the cost figures.

The second set of information represents the 1981 Session data. The first sheet is what we are currently printing. It must be pointed out that on the Histories and Journals, those must be doubled. The next page is a status count of our mailing as of February 22, 1981. The third page is what we have paid the Printing Plant as of March 31, 1981, for the printing of bills, Resolutions, Journals and Histories. We have not received the April bill yet. The next page sets forth the Legislators' bill mailing requests. This is set forth by range. The next sheet is the distribution of bills. This is as of February 12, 1981. I confirmed this within the last week and the distribution is just about the same. The final page in the second group represents what we charge for people who want to pay for this service when we mail it out. As you can see, we are undercharging on the "complete bill service" and on the "bills and reprints only service."

Senator James N. Kosinski
May 5, 1981
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I am available to discuss these schedules at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,



John R. Crossley, C.P.A.
Legislative Auditor

JRC:rie
Enclosures

1979 SECTION
VARIOUS COSTS

<u>Printing Plant</u>	<u>Newsprint</u>	<u>Histories</u>	<u>Journal</u>	<u>Bills & Resolutions</u>	
January 24	\$30,000	\$ 3,300	\$ 2,100	\$ 38,850	
January 31	--	7,700	1,700	26,000	
January 15	--	--	--	174,000	
February 12	--	9,250	2,225	30,200	
June 30	--	6,800	4,050	33,300	
January 3	--	--	--	23,350	
February 23	--	6,400	2,750	23,325	
March 14	--	14,800	4,400	58,025	
April 27	--	15,000	5,250	--	
May 4	--	--	--	32,500	
May 29	--	8,250	3,500	56,500	
May 18	--	15,000	7,000	31,750	
June 21	--	4,200	3,100	15,680	
July 31	--	14,822	5,828	5,050	
July 31	--	--	298	55,798	
	<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$105,522</u>	<u>\$42,201</u>	<u>\$447,728</u>	<u>\$625,451</u>
Mailing and Handling					
Labor				\$ 31,476	
Postage			\$17,268		
			<u>6,000</u>	<u>23,268</u>	<u>54,744</u>
Total Costs					<u>\$680,195</u>

1979 **SSION**
ALLOCATION OF COSTS TO UNITS

	<u>Histories</u>	<u>Journals</u>	<u>Bills, Reprints, Enrolled Bills, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Printing	\$105,522	\$ 42,201	\$447,728	\$595,451
Newsprint	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>27,600</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Total Cost	<u>\$106,722</u>	<u>\$ 43,401</u>	<u>\$475,328</u>	<u>\$625,451</u>
Number Produced	303,800	303,800	6,281,160	
Unit Price	.351	.143	.076	

1979 SESSION
ALLOCATION OF COSTS TO UNITS MAILED

	<u>Histories</u>	<u>Journals</u>	<u>Bills, Reprints, Enrolled Bills, Resolutions</u>	
Labor & Postage	\$ 3,285	\$ 3,285	\$ 48,174	<u>\$ 54,744</u>
Units Mailed	215,600	215,600	2,985,400	
Unit Cost for Labor and Postage	\$.015	\$.015	\$.016	
Unit Cost for Printing	<u>.351</u>	<u>.143</u>	<u>.076</u>	
Total Unit Cost	<u>\$.366</u>	<u>\$.158</u>	<u>\$.092</u>	
Units Mailed	215,600	215,600	2,985,400	
Total Unit Cost	x .366	x .158	x .092	
Cost of Units Mailed	<u>\$ 78,909</u>	<u>\$ 34,064</u>	<u>\$ 274,656</u>	<u>\$387,629</u>
Estimate 1/2 of the Mailings are Under 218.460(2)				
Cost	<u>\$ 39,454</u>	<u>\$ 17,032</u>	<u>\$137,328</u>	<u>\$272,723</u>

1979 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
TOTAL UNITS PRINTED

		<u>Number Printed</u>		<u>Allocation of Cost of Newsprint</u>
Bills	(A) 1,542			
Introduced and Reprints	(S) 1,172			
	<u>2,714</u> x 2,180 =	5,916,520		
Enrolled	(A) 463			
	385			
	<u>848</u> x 430 =	<u>364,640</u>		
		6,281,160	92%	\$27,600
Histories	3,100 x 98 days =	303,800	4%	1,200
Journals	3,100 x 98 days =	<u>303,800</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>1,200</u>
		<u>6,897,760</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>
 <u>Mailed Copies</u>				
Bills & Reprints	2,714 x 1,100 =	2,985,400	88%	\$48,174
Histories	2,200 x 98 =	215,600	6	3,285
Journals	2,200 x 98 =	<u>215,600</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3,285</u>
		<u>3,416,600</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$54,744</u>

Indexs are excluded. Printed 1600 x 19 weeks = 30,400 copies. Gets larger as session progresses.

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1979 SESSION
DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS, HISTORIES & JOURNALS

	<u>Number Printed</u>	<u>Printing Plant Legal Retained</u>	<u>Legislators, LCB, Governor, etc.</u>	<u>Mailed</u>	<u>Bill Supply Room and Sgt at Arms</u>	<u>Shelves</u>
Bills	2,180	30	350	1,100	250	480
Enrolled Bills	430	--	300	--	--	130
Histories	3,100	--	700	2,200	200	--
Journals	3,100	--	700	2,200	200	--

1979 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
REPRINTS

SENATE

	<u>Leg Intro</u>	<u>1st Reprint</u>	<u>2nd Reprint</u>	<u>3rd Reprint</u>	<u>4th Reprint</u>	<u>5th Reprint</u>	<u>6th Reprint</u>	<u>Enrolled</u>
Senate Bills	591	100 100 51	114	51	21	11	1	317
Total Bills	<u>591</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>317</u>
Joint Resolutions	<u>29</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12</u>
Concurrent Resolutions	<u>64</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>39</u>
One-House Resolutions	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>17</u>
Joint Resolutions - 59th Session	<u>3</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Totals	704	<u>267</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>385</u>
	267							
	117							
	51							
	21							
	11							
	1							
Total Intro and Reprints	<u>1172</u>							

17 Index and Tables

Source - Printing Office, Assembly and Senate Printing Sheets

1979 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
REPRINTS

ASSEMBLY

	<u>Leg Intro</u>	<u>1st Reprint</u>	<u>2nd Reprint</u>	<u>3rd Reprint</u>	<u>4th Reprint</u>	<u>5th Reprint</u>	<u>6th Reprint</u>	<u>Enrolled</u>
Assembly Bills	850	100 100 100 <u>7</u>	100 54	52	16	5	1	380
Total Bills	<u>850</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>380</u>
Joint Resolutions	<u>39</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>14</u>
Concurrent Resolutions	<u>63</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>39</u>
One-House Resolutions	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>25</u>
Joint Resolutions - 59th Session	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	991	<u>321</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>463</u>
	321	156	52	16	5	1		
Total Intro and Reprints	<u>1542</u>							

17 Index and Tables

Source - Printing Office, Assembly and Senate Printing Sheets

1981 Session
BILLS

~~1981~~
Session

On Buff Ledger	5
On White Ledger	350
Drill all White Ledger	
On News	1,825
.	Plus 25 for SPO
.

ENROLLED BILLS

On White Ledger	80
On News	350
.
.

HISTORIES

every other
week for
each house:

On News	1,550	1700
Volume	1,700	1650
.	1800
.	<u>3500</u>

INDEX

On News	1,600	1700
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JOURNALS

On News	1,550	1,650
Drill all Journals		100
.	<u>3300</u>
.	

AMENDED BILLS

Same as bills
.

Travel notes
325-

Mailing list count of .2/12/81 :

Assemblymen -- 40 x 10 names = 400 approximately

Senators -- 20 x 20 names = 400 approximately

Outside requests, not including those cross referenced from the Assembly & Senate lists:

County - 19)	
City - 14)	
Schools - 8)	
Univ of Nev System - 13)	177
Libraries - 27)	
Press - 2)	
Other - 2)	
State agencies - 92)	

Automatic each session ----- 208

177		
208		
350)	
350)	
<u>1085</u>)	

Senate 340

) closer estimate, Assembly is actually 320 right now

This is a count of names and not number of copies per name. Some people get 3-4-5-6 copies, White Pine Chamber of Commerce is getting 30.

This count includes will calls and deliveries. Chuck could give you a different mailing count per his cards which produce labels.

**LEGISLATIVE FUND
PAYMENTS TO PRINTING PLANT FOR:
BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, JOURNALS AND HISTORIES
1981 SESSION
AS OF APRIL 30, 1981**

Advanced Preparatory Work		\$ 30,321
Newsprint		44,555
Partial Billings		
February 9	\$ 52,702	
March 6	91,662	
March 31	96,743	
April 30	<u>123,017</u>	<u>364,124</u>
		<u>\$439,000</u>

NEVADA LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATORS' BILL MAILING REQUEST
AS OF APRIL 13, 1981

<u>Range</u>	<u>Assemblymen</u>	<u>Senators</u>
0 - 5	17	-
6 - 10	16	5
11 - 15	6	2
16 - 20	1	8
21 - 25	-	3
26 - 30	-	1
31 - 35	-	1
	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	<u>277</u>	<u>341</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS
FEBRUARY 12, 1981

<u>No Charge</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>ALL</u> <u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>Bills</u>		<u>Histories</u>	<u>Journals</u>	<u>Histories and Journals</u>			
								<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>						
<u>LABELS</u>															
924	<u>906</u>	<u>9</u>					7	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	40	<u>20</u>	2	<u>1</u>	36	<u>9</u>
<u>PICK UP</u>															
<u>106</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	—	—	—	—	<u>40</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>1030</u>								<u>21</u>		<u>40</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>76</u>	
	Bills			1051 per day											
	Histories			2100 per day											
	Journals			2062 per day											
	Indexes			1030 weekly											
<u>Charge</u>															
<u>PURCHASES</u>															
43	<u>41</u>	<u>1</u>					2	<u>2</u>		16	<u>8</u>	2	<u>1</u>	4	<u>1</u>
<u>BILL BOOKS</u>															
—							<u>43</u>	<u>43</u>		—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>43</u>							<u>45</u>			<u>16</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>	

Your request for legislative material covering the Sixty First, 1981, regular session of the Nevada Legislature has been received. Your name will be placed on our mailing list for the services you check below upon return of your remittance and necessary information by way of this completed form. Material charges, plus mailing and handling costs, appear to the right of the service you request.

	<u>Material Only</u>		<u>Third Class Mail and Handling</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Charged</u>	<u>Should Be</u>	<u>Charged</u>	<u>Should Be</u>	<u>Charged</u>	<u>Should Be</u>
<u>Complete Bill Service</u> (Includes all bills, reprints, histories, indexes, and journals)	\$130	\$255	\$60	\$60	\$190	\$315
<u>Bills & reprints only</u>	90	200	50	50	140	250
<u>Daily journals, daily histories, periodic volumes and final volumes</u>	60	60	50	50	110	110
<u>Daily histories only</u>	35	35	25	40	60	75
<u>Daily journals only</u>	30	20	20	20	50	40
<u>Each periodic volume of histories</u>	6	5	4	4	10	8

The above prices do not provide for first class, mail service. Such postage costs for a class of mail above our bulk mailing permit can only be determined at the end of session and additional charges will be made at that time. Please indicate below if you desire special mailing service.

_____ First class mail

_____ Special delivery

Available after the session are:

Advance sheets of Statutes of Nevada, soft cover, and Statutes of Nevada, hardbound volumes. Prices will be announced at a later date.

Orders for these should be submitted at the close of the session and not at this time.

Kad

THE AMERICAN LEGION

LAS VEGAS POST NO. 8
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA



MAILING ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 909
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

MEETINGS:
FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS
CLUB HOUSE
VETERANS MEMORIAL DRIVE

11 March 1981

Joe Dini
Chairman, Government Affairs Committee
Nevada Assembly
Legislative Bldg
Carson City NV 89701

Dear Assemblyman Dini:

I am writing in regards to AJR 18 which calls on Congress to take appropriate action in order to establish a National Cemetery here in Southern Nevada.

In behalf of all members of American Legion Post 8, Las Vegas, I urge you to support this Joint Resolution as it will help secure a vital need of the veteran population of this area. As you know, Las Vegas is one of the fastest growing areas of the nation, and accordingly, this also means the veteran population.

If Congress will follow-up on this resolution, it means relief of a financial hardship incurred by the survivors when transporting the remains of their loved ones to places far removed from this area. If the veteran lived in Nevada, let him, or her, be buried here.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance and cooperation in this matter, I remain

Sincerely yours,

James S. [Signature]
Dist #2, [Signature]

SUGGESTED CRITERIA FOR NEW CEMETERIES**1. Fencing and Gates:**

Entire area should be surrounded by a cattle-proof fence. Developed areas should have a chainlink fence. Barbed wire should suffice for undeveloped areas.

At the entrance, to give a good architectural effect, there should be substantial gate posts, wrought-iron gates with a seal in the middle, and some wrought-iron fence on each side of the gates to ease the transition from the ornamental wrought-iron gates to chainlink fence.

2. Sign:

There should be an illuminated sign at the entrance bearing the name of the cemetery.

3. Flagpoles:

There should be a large flagpole (say 75') in a central location for the national flag. Two smaller flagstaffs should be erected near the Administration Building, with the idea that the national flag would fly from one, the state flag from the other. The second one could also be used for the flag of a veterans' organization when sponsoring a Veterans Day or Memorial Day ceremony.

4. Lodge for the Superintendent:

This should be a modest but comfortable house large enough for an average family. Preferably, it should be reasonably close to the gate and Administration Building. There may be, on the ground acquired for a new cemetery, an existing house that can serve as a Superintendent's Lodge with some re-arranging. In this case, proximity to gate and Administration Building could be waived in the interest of economy.

5. Administration Building:

Except in the northern part of the country, not qualifying for air conditioning, this building should be air conditioned. The building should be about 2,500 square-feet, with the following facilities:

- a. Offices and Record File
- b. Visitors' Waiting Room (50 people)
- c. Assembly area for 15-man ceremonial detail, with storage area for rifles, blank ammunition and other ceremonial equipment.
- d. Toilet facilities for administrative personnel, visitors and ceremonial details.
- e. Necessary equipment space for heating, air conditioning, and other equipment.
- f. Perhaps a viewing room and a mortician's touch-up room next to it.

6. Service Buildings:

Size of the service building or buildings will depend upon size and location of cemetery. It should include supervisors office space, lockers and rest rooms for employees, storage and shop space to take care of grave-digging, casket-lowering, grass cutting and other cemetery maintenance equipment.

7. Water and Sewer Requirements:

An adequate supply of water from wells, city system or other source, a storage tank if required, and a distribution system.

Sewerage system for the toilets, with either a connection to sewer of local town or city, or a septic tank and distribution field. Storm water drainage system as required.

8. Parking Facilities:

Asphalt or concrete paved parking areas with concrete curbs and gutters, catch basins (where needed), will be used to provide the following:

- a. Adequate parking near the chapel and memorial area
- b. Parking for 50 cars at Administration Building
- c. Parking for 15 cars near Service Area
- d. One or more assembly areas for from three to twenty-five car funeral processions. One near main gate and Administration Building.

9. Lounge and Toilet Facilities for Visitors:

In addition to those provided in Administration Building, toilet rooms may have to be provided in the central part of the cemetery, near the flagpole, rostrum and memorial area. The size of the cemetery, extent of the memorial area, etc., will influence number and location of sanitary facilities.

10. Roads and Walks:

An asphalt or concrete road system with minimum width of 20' and the necessary curbs, gutters and catch basins. Roads to be laid out in an irregular pattern taking advantage of the terrain. No grave to be more than 250 feet from the farthest grave, to hold down hand-carrying of caskets to that distance as a maximum. Roads should be laid out with a view to possible future expansion.

Walks should be provided from parking areas to buildings and in the memorial area. Patterns of paving and grass should be devised to produce an artistic effect in the memorial area and mall. Concrete walks 6' wide at main entrance to Administration Building and in vicinity of rostrum.

11. Drainage:

French drains, ditches, open-joint runs of pipe, etc., may be needed to insure proper drainage of the site and prevent too high a groundwater level.

12. Landscaping:

Existing trees, planted trees, etc., will be combined to produce a pleasing effect. Shrubs, grass, flowers, etc., to transform the area into feature and burial portions. Natural effect should be stressed. Provide proper setting for the structures and a shield where the cemetery is near a hospital or to screen off undesirable vistas of the surrounding neighborhood. Provide centers of interest around flagpoles, exedra, hemicycles, chapel, etc., etc. Screen off traffic in roads passing cemetery. Screen off utility areas, disposal area for excess dirt, etc. Burial sections and mall to be fine lawns.

13. Memorial Structures:

We don't want our cemeteries to look as though they came from the same mold. The architect should be given freedom to relate to the local situation and terrain. Advantage should be taken of outstanding features of the site, such as hills, lakes, patches of large trees, etc. Memorials could include monuments, cloisters, arches, etc. Perhaps a small version of the domed Jefferson Memorial could honor a local personage. We should avoid a stereotyped design.

14. Chapels:

The Chapel should have at least 60 seats and be air conditioned.

Robing rooms should be provided for the clergy.

15. Size of Plots:

The present standard of the Memorial Division is understood to be 5' x 10' and that size plot is shown in the sketches in TM 10-27, July 1958. However, the Department of Defense sponsored report on the future expansion of Arlington, taking in the South Post, Ft. Myer, recommends going back to the old 6' x 12' plot. On the other hand, we hear that, at some locations, at least, the size has been reduced to 4' x 8', but that this small plot gives too crowded an appearance.

16. Standard Gravestones:

The Memorial Division uses 13" x 4" x 42" for an upright marker and 13" x 4" x 24" for flat markers. No reason to change this, as they give a satisfactory appearance.

17. Special Area for Non-Standard Markers:

To preserve the appearance of uniformity, non-standard markers should not be permitted in the large general areas, but only in small special areas, set aside for that purpose.

18. Sprinkler System for Grass Area:

Underground piping should be provided in improved areas. Piping should be sized to permit expansion into areas left undeveloped

for the present but expected to be opened up for cemetery use in the future. A system using sprinkler heads in place would insure thorough watering and save labor. Its first cost would be far more than a system with hose bibbs to which hoses could be attached, and an economic analysis should be made in each case.

19. Graves per Acre (net & gross) (5' x 10' plot)

$\frac{43510}{50} = 871$ graves/acre with no allowance for roads, walks, structures, etc. Assuming 43% for roads, buildings, etc., we would have 57% of 871, or 496 graves/acre of cemetery. This will vary with the terrain.

20. Distance of Farthest Grave from Road:

a. 250 feet.

21. Columbaria:

With space at a premium, cremation should be encouraged and space for urns provided in columbaria.

22. Grave-Site Control System:

This is spelled out in the Army Technical Manual on National Cemeteries TM 10-287. No reason comes to mind why we should not continue the existing system, using the same sort of grave-site control monuments.

23. Provision for the Handicapped:

In line with the government policy of eliminating architectural barriers that would hamper handicapped visitors or employees, we should provide ramps for wheelchairs to get over curbs and up the step or two into the Administration Building, Chapel, etc., and toilets and lavatories of the type required for those in wheelchairs should be provided in at least one men's and one women's restroom in each building, and also in the Memorial Area, provided these last are otherwise accessible to wheelchairs.

24. Partial Development of Cemeteries:

Since funds will no doubt be limited and there will be great pressure to get a lot of new cemeteries started, one solution would be to develop them in phases. In this manner, we could provide grave sites in the shortest time and at the least cost, building the Memorial Area, Chapels, etc., later.

A suggested priority might be as follows:

- a. Select the sites and acquire them. We should buy enough property initially to provide ample area for future development so the cemetery wouldn't have to be abandoned after a few years. The latter would be false economy, as building roads, erecting flagpoles, memorials, etc., are costly and duplicating them

elsewhere for lack of land for grave sites would be pennywise and pound foolish. And further, real estate prices keep going up, so let's get plenty at the start.

b. Construct the Administration Building, a portion of the service, shop and storage buildings, some landscaping, a portion of the road net to service that part of the cemetery to be developed in the first step, a flagpole, gates and entrance sign and basic water and sewer systems. Provision for future expansion of service buildings, roads, utilities, etc., must be planned from the beginning to prevent problems and extra expense later.

c. The next phase would be either to build a Chapel and Memorial Area or to develop more area for grave sites, depending on need and funds available.

d. Continue the development as more graves are required. Naturally, the increased developed area will mean more roadway and landscaping. Greater equipment, power and water requirements will mean a corresponding increase in service buildings, utilities, etc., so all parts of the cemetery keep pace with each other.

e. As part of one of the phases, a lodge for the Superintendent should be built if funds can be made available.

f. Landscaping must be carefully planned for the completely developed cemetery so that with each area developed, planting will tie in to the over-all plan.

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

*

FIRST REPRINT

A. J. R. 18

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18—ASSEMBLYMEN
ROBINSON, MALONE, BENNETT, HICKEY, FOLEY, PRICE,
HAM, HORN, HAYES, CHANEY AND BREMNER

FEBRUARY 12, 1981

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Memorializes Congress to establish a national cemetery
in Southern Nevada. (BDR 683)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Memorializing Congress to establish
national cemeteries in Nevada.

- 1 WHEREAS, Nevada has sent her sons and daughters to serve their coun-
2 try, and to die in defense of their country, in each of its wars since the
3 American Civil War; and
4 WHEREAS, Many veterans of the wars which the United States has
5 fought have found a home in Nevada either during or after serving in the
6 Armed Forces; and
7 WHEREAS, Many natives of Nevada and people who find Nevada to be
8 a proper place for an independent, hardworking and patriotic person to
9 live are devoted to their state, and would not wish to leave, even in death;
10 and
11 WHEREAS, The United States Government does not maintain a national
12 cemetery in Nevada, thus preventing those of her veterans who wish to
13 remain in Nevada forever from being buried among those brave men and
14 women who share the bond which unites those who knew the experience
15 of “. . . having been a soldier, or having been to sea”; now, therefore,
16 be it
17 *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly,*
18 That we call upon the Congress of the United States to establish a national
19 cemetery in the southern part of Nevada, and if it is feasible, another
20 in the northern part of the state, for the benefit of those veterans of
21 the Armed Services who are Nevada residents by birth or choice, and
22 for other veterans who are deserving of the best tribute which a grateful
23 nation can offer them in death; and be it further
24 *Resolved,* That the legislative counsel transmit a copy of this resolu-
25 tion to the Vice President of the United States as President of the Senate,

- 1 to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to
- 2 each member of the delegation of the State of Nevada to the United States
- 3 Congress; and be it further
- 4 *Resolved*, That this resolution shall become effective upon passage and
- 5 approval.

29

S. J. R. 39

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 39—COMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

MAY 8, 1981

Referred to Committee on Legislative Affairs

SUMMARY—Proposes constitutional amendment to accommodate separate bills amending same provision of law. (BDR C-1891)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing to amend the Nevada constitution to permit the legislature to delegate the task of reconciling separate bills amending the same provision of law.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, jointly,*
2 That section 17 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Nevada be
3 amended to read as follows:
4 [Sec:] *Sec. 17. 1. Each law enacted by the Legislature shall*
5 *embrace but one subject, and matter, properly connected therewith, which*
6 *subject shall be briefly expressed in the title; and no law shall be revised*
7 *or amended by reference to its title only; but, in such case, the act as*
8 *revised or section as amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.*
9 2. *The legislature may provide by law for the correction of manifest*
10 *clerical or typographical errors and for the reconciliation, after a session*
11 *has adjourned, of two or more provisions which affect the same section or*
12 *chapter, if they are compatible in substance.*

S. C. R. 54

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 54—
COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS**

MAY 5, 1981

Referred to Committee on Legislative Affairs

SUMMARY—Directs legislative commission to study provisions of Nevada law governing access to public books and records. (BDR 2030)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to study the provisions of Nevada law governing access to public books and records.

1 **WHEREAS**, Much uncertainty has been expressed about the applicabil-
2 ity of the provisions of Nevada law which govern access to public books
3 and records; and

4 **WHEREAS**, Government officials who are responsible for administering
5 these laws must, for their own protection and the protection of the legit-
6 imate right of others to privacy, be provided with clear statutory guid-
7 ance as to which books and records are available for public inspection
8 and which are not; and

9 **WHEREAS**, It is essential that any needed revision of these laws appro-
10 priately balance the interest of the public in obtaining access to useful
11 information with the interests of particular persons in maintaining pri-
12 vacy and confidentiality in certain matters; now, therefore, be it

13 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly con-*
14 *curring*, That the legislative commission is hereby directed to study the
15 existing provisions of Nevada law governing access to public books and
16 records and give particular attention to defining precisely what books
17 and records may be made available for public inspection, and under what
18 circumstances, with a view to making the greatest amount of information
19 collected by government available to its citizens consistent with their
20 legitimate need for privacy; and be it further

21 *Resolved*, That the legislative commission seek the assistance of rep-
22 resentatives of interested governmental agencies, the Nevada State Press
23 Association and other associations representing persons who gather and
24 report the news; and be it further

25 *Resolved*, That the legislative commission report the results of the
26 study and any recommended legislation to the 62d session of the legisla-
27 ture.

S. C. R. 64

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64—
COMMITTEE ON TAXATION**

MAY 15, 1981

Referred to Committee on Legislative Affairs

SUMMARY—Directs legislative commission to study procedures used by department of taxation in central assessment of property. (BDR 2105)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to study the procedures used by the department of taxation in central assessment of property.

- 1 WHEREAS, The Nevada tax commission is required by law to establish the valuation for assessment purposes of property of an interstate or
2 intercounty nature, including the property of certain railroads, telephone
3 companies, electric power companies and other public utilities; and
4 WHEREAS, The department of taxation is required by law to assess the
5 net proceeds of all operating mines and all supplies, equipment and
6 improvements used in connection with mining operations; and
7 WHEREAS, Other property in this state is assessed locally by the county
8 assessors; and
9 WHEREAS, The practices and procedures used by the county assessors
10 in their local assessment of property have recently been evaluated and
11 improved; and
12 WHEREAS, The practices and procedures used by the department of
13 taxation in its central assessment of certain property have not been
14 reviewed since the committee to study assessment and tax equities conducted
15 such a review in 1973 and 1974; now, therefore, be it
16 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concurring,*
17 That the legislative commission is directed to study the practices
18 and procedures used by the department of taxation in its central assessment
19 of property, and that the study include determinations of:
20 1. The kinds of property being centrally assessed and the methods
21 used in making the assessments;
22 2. The benefits and detriments of central assessment; and
23 3. Whether the methods being used for central assessment follow the
24 constitutional principles of having a uniform and equal rate of assessment
25 and securing a just valuation;
26 and be it further
27 *Resolved,* That the results of the study and any recommendations for
28 legislation be reported to the 62d session of the legislature.
29

Exhibit J

**THIS EXHIBIT IS MISSING FROM BOTH THE ORIGINAL
MINUTES AND THE MICROFICHE.**

S. C. R. 65

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 65—COMMITTEE
ON COMMERCE AND LABOR**

MAY 16, 1981

Referred to Committee on Legislative Affairs

SUMMARY—Directs legislative commission to study desirability of allowing insurance coverage for workmen's compensation through private insurance carriers. (BDR 2062)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to study the feasibility and desirability of allowing insurance coverage for workmen's compensation through private insurance carriers.

- 1 **WHEREAS**, There is a recognized need to provide the employers of this
2 state with alternative methods of obtaining industrial insurance; and
3 **WHEREAS**, There are currently only two methods allowed by state law,
4 i.e., coverage through the state insurance fund and self-insurance; and
5 **WHEREAS**, Allowing such coverage through private insurance carriers
6 could provide the direct and indirect benefits which ordinarily follow the
7 introduction of competition into any field of activity; now, therefore, be it
8 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concur-*
9 *ring*, That the legislative commission is hereby directed to conduct a study
10 of the feasibility and desirability of allowing insurance coverage for work-
11 men's compensation to be provided through private insurance carriers;
12 and be it further
13 *Resolved*, That the commission submit a final report of the findings of
14 the study and any recommended legislation to the 62d session of the
15 Nevada legislature.